NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ADMITS THAT HE IS SEELY.

THE BANK DEFAULTER CONFESSES TO THE CHICAGO POLICE.

TIRED OF DODGING, AND READY TO RETURN TO

SULT OF HIS OWN LOQUACITY lasting from 10:30 to 11 o'clock this morning, Samuel C. Seely, who was arrested last night, broke down and confessed to the police that he was the defaulting bookkeeper who robbed the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York

of \$354,000. All the morning the man had persistently depled that he was Seely, though the detectives who arrested him last night were confident from the first that he was the defaulter. Seely spent most of the night sitting bolt upright in a chair, and did not lie down until an early hour this morning. even then not closing his eyes. Because of this restless night, he looked as worn as a man of his thin cheeks and a protruding chin, he is not the kind of a person to give evidence in his appearance of any bodily exhaustion. He refused to talk to reporters this morning as persistently as he did last night, but to Inspector Shea he reiterated his assertion that he was not the man wanted. At 10 o'clock he ate a hearty breakfast in the Inspector's office. There he was seen by several reporters, but did not open his mouth, not even to acknowledge that he had heard their queries. It was not until he was put in the

It was 10:30 o'clock when Seely made up his mind that it was useless to attempt to conceal his identity. He told Inspector Shea that he was ready to tell the truth.

"sweatbox" that he finally broke down and con-

"Well, what is it?" asked Inspector Shea. "I am Seely. I am the man you want," he

'I was sure of it all the time," said the Intor. "Have you anything further to say?" "Nothing," answered Seely, "except that I want to be put in the hands of my friends in New-York. It is no use holding out when the game is up. I thought this matter over last night, and came to the conclusion that the best thing I could do was to make a clean breast of it. I acted as a dupe for Baker all the time. I was a fool to do it, but it's done now, and it's all over, and perhaps it is just as well. It's a tiresome business, always dodging and never having a friend and being afraid to see a face

he inspector immediately telegraphed to New-York authorities that Seely had told eived the following telegram from In spector McLaughlin, of New-York:

Crane, president of the Shoe and Leather, leaves on the 3 o'clock train to-day to identify I hold bench warrants for grand larceny and ty, If identified, wire, I will forward warat once.

WILLIAM W. M'LAUGHLIN.

Seely was taken to the Harrison-st, station was assigned to the best of the women's cells.
Inspector Shea will not let newspaper men see
him, because he has asked that they be kept
away. The only persons who saw him this afternoon were W. G. Edwards and W. V. Edwards,
father and son. They once lived in New-York con were W. G. Edwards and W. V. F. Walls and anher and son. They once lived in New-York lity and there had business dealings with the oilsoner. They at once identified Seely. "I am tot surprised," said the elder Mr. Edwards, "to earn that Seely is caught. He was a timid man, and I did not think he could long keep the

HOW SEELY WAS INDUCED TO CONFESS. In an interview to-day Inspector Shea told how ely broke down and confessed his identity. "I went in to have a talk with him," said the Inspector. "I told him he might as well give up. but he again persisted that his name was Dale. I spoke very kindly to him, and teld him we knew better; that we knew he was Seely. 'What you friends and where you can see your attorneys,' I said to him. 'You are as powerless and helpless here as a man can well be. We know all about you, and the Police Department of Chicago cannot afford to let a man of your importance get away after once having him in custody. We are willing to do anything we can for you, except let you go. We will telegraph to your friends and tell them how you are situated, or we will send for any New-York attorney whom you may

"He denied again that he was Seely, but more faintly this time. I could see he was weakening. so I went at him again, speaking sympathetically to him. 'It is no use denying your identity,' I

to him. It is no use denying your identity. I said to him. To use denying your identity. I said to him. Fou have been looked at here by men who knew you well in New-York, and you have been positively identified as Seely. We will simply hold you here till the officers arrive from New-York with the papers. An officer from the bank is coming also, and the United States Marshal here has a warrant for you."

This seemed to affect him, but he did not say anything for a little while, and then he put out his hand and grasped my hand and shook it and said. You are right. I am Seely, the man wanted in New-York. I will go back there without waiting for the papers, and without making any trouble. I want to get back among my friends. I made a mistake, and now I want to go back there and do the best I can to rectify it. "I did not ask him anything about how he got the money from the bank. I began to talk about it, and he said he did not want to discuss the matter now or talk about it till he could see his lawyer. That was proper. He would not be wise to talk about his crime, and I did not press the subject. I sent him over to the Harrison-st, station and gave orders that no one should be allowed to see him. We will not send him to New-York, but will hold him until an officer, either Federal or State, or a New-York polleeman, comes after him. I was con-

one should be allowed to see him. We will not send him to New-York, but will hold him until an officer, either Federal or State, or a New-York policeman, comes after him. I was convinced last night we had the right man and that he would soon confess."

United States Marshal Arnold to-day received a telegram from United States Marshal Mc-Carty, of New-York. It requested Marshal Arnold to hold Seely until a United States Deputy-Marshal should arrive here from New-York with a warrant for the prisoner. Chief Deputy-Marshal Donnelly took a look at the prisoner at the Central Station, and informed Marshal Arnold that the identity of the man was plain. A warrant was sworn out before United States Commissioner Wirt and placed in the hands of Deputy Homer R. Clark for service.

H. E. McFarland, who told Lieutenant Haas where Seelv could be found, called at Detective Headquarters to ascertain what had developed. McFarland was much the worse for Ilquor, and became bills deceived toldfant when he learned that

McFarland was much the worse for liquor, and became hilariously jubilant when he learned that "his man," as he called Soly, had confessed his identity. "I cannot imagine how a man as clever as Seely came to weaken and confide in a fellow like McFarland," said inspector Shea, "It is really remarkable, and I cannot account for it. McFarland is a hard drinker, and the very kind of a man to use his tongue."

SEELY'S LOQUACITY CAUSED HIS ARREST. Seely's arrest was the direct result of his own loquacity. While under the influence of liquor he told McFarland, a man with whom he became acquainted by chance, that he was Seely, who had taken \$354,000 from a New-York bank. Just how long Seely has been in Chicago is not known. The first trace of him here is when, on November 25, he registered as E. G. Evans, at the Lansing Hotel, in Adams-st. At that time he was in the company of McFarland, who says he made Seely's acquaintance in the street, when Seely asked him how to reach the Roby race-track. Seely asked him how to mach the Roby race-track. The two men were at the Lansing Hotel for several days together, and occupied the same from. They seemed to be intimate, and drank together often, spending most of their time in the barroom. About two weeks, ago they went to the boarding-house, No. 496 La Salie-ave, where seely rented a room, giving the name of Frank J. Dale, and saying he was from the West. No particular attention was paid to him by the proprietor of the house. He came and went as did the other boarders, only irregularly. He and the form of the polarity of the races, where seely asked him how to mach the Rood house of 22,000 horse-power is now nearing completion at Glenwood. On the line the company had given a worthless check in payment for goods. Recently Laws has been managing an Afro-American Protective Bureau of Employment.

**Saratoga. N. Y. Dec. 11 (Special).—The Toimle Roodhouse and several adjoining buildings, owned by John Toimle and standing at the foot of Saratoga. N. Y. Dec. 11.—Joseph Mosburg, thirty-five years of age and married, was fatally shot early the best examinations at Wesleyan University were the best examinations at Wesleyan University we

where the missing New-York bank bookkeeper was
"I don't know anything about either McFar-

New-York

land or 'Evans,' "said the clerk at the Lansing Hotel to-day. "They came here on November 25. I never saw either of them before. Mc-Farland said he was a railroad man and Evans' said nothing about himself. McFar-Evans' said nothing about himself. McFar-land comes around here a great deal, but lat-terly 'Evans,' or Seely, has not been with him. Several times recently McFarland told me that he knew where Seely, the bank thief, was and that he could give him up and get the \$5,000 reward, and spoke of what a good time he would have with the money; but I paid no at-tention to him, because I thought his talk was only the vaporious of a drupken man. I had

Seely's friends in New-York knew where he was, for within a day or two he received a let-ter, which he said was from his wife, containing the \$100 bill which was found in his possession.

M'FARLAND TELLS HIS STORY. H. E. McFarland this morning told the story of

onnection with the bank official: "I first saw Seely in Dearborn-st. about vember 24. The minute I laid eyes on him I knew that he was the man they were looking for in New-York. I had seen his picture at the Central Police Station, and I recognized him by that. After that time I never allowed him to leave my sight, for fear I would lose the reward. Sometimes I slept at his boarding-house and sometimes I took him to bed with me at the Lansing Hotel, often so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. I never saw him gamble in any way, except on the races. He was an old hand at that, and was familiar with the form of all the horses. I don't think he lost more than \$75 altispether while I was with him. He always seemed to have enough money, and spent it freely. He only paid \$3.50 at his boarding-house by the week, but ate his meals at the Boston Oyster House and always had the best the market could afford. When he drank, which was often, he invariably took whiskey; and, although he had been in Chloago but a short time, was well known in many of the prominent bars as a good customer. "I started out with the deliberate intention of making him admit to me that he was Seeiy, but it was a long time before he finally told me of his own accord. He said he was a much-abused man, and that \$10,000 was all of the money he ever got. Båker, he said, got the rest. This \$10,000 is now in a bank in New-York, with the exception of about \$1,000 which he spent here. His wife, Ida, who is in Brooklyn, is confined to her bed with grief at the downfall of her husband." knew that he was the man they were looking for

PRESIDENT CRANE GOES TO CHICAGO. THE HEAD OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER HANK WILL TAKE CHARGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS

NECESSARY TO BRING SEELY BACK. Bank were naturally gratified with the news yesterday morning of Seely's capture in Chicago. F City," and this doubt was especially strong with not seem at all like Seely to be taking an entire stranger into his confidence and telling him who he was and what he had done. If these reports from Chicago are true Seely must have changed

President Crane, after consultation with the bank the counsel, and United directors, Mr. Bishop, the counsel, and United States Marshal John H. McCarty, decided to be to Chicago and take charge of the arrangements for bringing Seely back to New-York. The president left the bank at 3:45 p. m., saying that he would take the "Chicago Limited" which left the Grand Central Station at 4:30 p. m. Mr. Crane expected to reach Chicago to-morrow afternoon, if his train was on time. It will be due there at 4:30 p. m., Chicago time. noon from Chicago to the effect that the captured man had confessed that he was Seely created a sensation at the bank. The belief was general sensation at the bank. want to do now is to get back to New-York as that the description tailled so closely with that of ely that there could be no mistake

President Crane, before starting, said that there would be no compromise of the case, but if the man proved to be Seely he would be brought back and punished to the extent of the law. It was add at the bank, after it had been closed for the night, that the bank's counsel, Mr. Bishop, probably accompanied Mr. Crane, and that Detective Nugent, of Inspector McLaughlin's staff, was or

Nugent, of Inspector McLaughan's state was on the same train.

Considerable surprise was expressed last even-ing at President Crane's determination to go per-ing at President Crane's determination to go per-sonally to Chicago to identify Seely and assume direction of the plans for bringing the fugitive bookkeeper to this city. Conjectures as to the reason for the president's trip were plenty, but to one at the bank seemed to think that it might be regarded as unusual or would offer any other ex-planation than that Mr. Crane would be a good man to identify Seely and that it might be well for the president to be on the ground in case any-thing should happen.

HE KILLED HIMSELF WITH DYNAMITE.

HORRIBLE DETAILS OF THE SUICIDE OF A YOUNG FARMER NEAR WALTON, N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. II.—A dispatch to "Th Binghamton Republican," from Walton, says from Walton, says: Michael Davis, son of Joseph Davis, living in Mar vin Hollow, near here, committed suicide with dynamite about 19 o'clock Sunday evening, literally blowing his body into thousands of fragments. About 9 o'clock in the evening he left the house, saying he was going to kill himself, and went di-rect to the quarry and into the storehouse, built a fire and began thawing out a stick of dynamite.

This took about three-quarters of an hour, then, returning to the house, he left his watch and started for the fields near by.

started for the fields near by.

His father, who was in bed, on being informed of what young Davis had threatened, dressed himself as quickly as possible, and, just as he reached the door, heard the explosion a few rods away. Hurrying to the spot, all that he could find was a large hole in the ground. The trees and bushes near were found to be covered with flesh, and at a distance and in different direction hoth lers one arm and the head were found. The head was found about five hundred feet away.

BERNARDO FOGLIA CAUGHT.

ARRESTED AT NATCHEZ AND WILLING TO RE-TURN WITHOUT REQUISITION PAPERS

St. Louis, Dec. II.-A telegram received by Chief of Police Harrigan late this evening from Natchez, of Ponce Harrigan sale his evening from Naterica.
Misa, says that Bernardo Foglia, the New-York
wife murderer, has been arrested there. He was
captured on a telegram from Chief Harrigan. The
Chief learned that Foglia had taken passage south on the steamer Valley Queen a week ago last Sun day. When Harrigan received this information the Valley Queen had already passed Vicksburg. grams were sent, however, to Natchez, Baton Rouge and New-Orleans. When the boat reached Natchez officers went about a proper of the control grams were sent, however, to Natchez, Baton Rodge and New-Orleans. When the boat reached Natchez officers went aboard and captured the fugility-officers went aboard and captured the fugility-officers went added that Foglia agreed to return without requisition papers, and Chief Harrigan telegraphed to the police of New-York to send to Natchez for the prisoner.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch from Natchez Inspector McLaughlin directed that Detective-Screent Formoso be directed to go to Natchez, and he will start by the first train to-day.

PITTSBURG CAR LINES CONSOLIDATED.

Pittsburg, Dec. 11.-The details of the biggest street railway consolidation ever effected in Pittsburg were completed to-day. The new system, un-der the name of the Second Avenue Traction Company, will be in operation by January 1 and has a paid-in capital of \$5,000,000. There are four branches, with a total of sixty miles of track. The main line extends from Market-st., Pittsburg, to McKeeshouse of 22,006 horse-power is now nearing comple-tion at Glenwood. On the line the company has purchased a large farm, which will at once be changed to a park. James D. Callery is president of the new company. port, a distance of ten and a half miles. A power-

STILL ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY NEAR KIN-KWA-HU.

A CHINESE FORCE 4,000 STRONG DEFEATED WITH GATA LEAVING THE FRONT-A JAPAN-

> ESE BRIGADE TO ATTACK THE CHINESE AT FU-CHU

London, Dec. 11.-A dispatch from Tien-Tsia to the Central News says that the Japanese

tention to him, because I thought his talk was only the vaporlags of a drunken man. I had not the least suspicion that his friend 'Evans' was Seely. McFarland always seemed to have plenty of money, and so did 'Evans,' but the latter did not make much display."

"Evans" always registered from Chicago. McFarland registered the first time as from Troy. N. Y., and afterward as from Chicago. Some of McFarland's signatures are wonderful in their way, and the clerk in talking about them said: "When he was very drunk he wrote thus," turning to a page; and, turning to another, "when he was not so drunk, he wrote this style." ngaged. The Chinese fled toward Tso-Hun-

> Field Marshal Yamagata, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army, has started for home.
>
> A dispatch from Hiroshima says that Field
> Marshal Oyama is still at Port Arthur. The
> Chinese are concentrating at Fu-Chu, and a
> Japanese brigade under General Noge is marching to attack them.

The capture of Kin-Chow, if confirmed, will be a blow to China hardly less serious than the fall of Port Arthur. With Kin-Chow in the hands of the Japanese, Moukden is practically cut off from reinforcement, and the Japanese can easily move toward Moukden or Peking. The force said to have taken Kin-Chow is probably that reported yesterday as being about to land near Shan-Hai-Kwan.

DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

BUSINESS PARALYZED BY THE FINAN-CIAL STRINGENCY.

MANUFACTORIES CLOSED AND NO TRADE FOR THE STORES-THE UNION BANK LIKELY TO RESUME - WHITEWAYITES DEMAND

suspended to-day, but there were no important Commercial Bank of Newfoundland wift meet on Monday to elect trustees and prepare to wind up the institution's affairs. The Union Bank, which has been closed temporarily, will not reopen until matters are adjusted. Its notes were refused in trade to-day.

Many mechanics and laborers have been dismissed, there being no cash to pay their wages. In the merchants' stores fish worth \$2,000,000 has crash of the collision, leaving only a few seconds accumulated, on which the proprietors cannot grace from the time of warning for those pas-There is no shop trade for want of circulating medium. Help is urgently needed or the results will be serious. The Union Bank is con

The party led by Sir William Whiteway, the ex-Premier, demands that the Governor dismiss Goodridge Ministry and replace the Whitewayites in office. A deputation called at the The Governor is unwilling to dismiss the Ministers, although they have offered to resign The Whitewayites, it is said, cannot possibly raise any loans in London. Their news-papers are treating the whole crisis from a par-tisan point of view. Dec. 11,-"The Evening News"

The political and commercial crisis in Newfoundland is a matter of grave import for Canala in more ways than one. The aggregate of our trade with the island is about \$1,000,000 a year, and this must be affected by the troubles now existing. But what is still more important is the danger that Newfoundlanders may seek relief from the battered stove. A few of the passengers in the first Milwaukee-ave trailier were hurt, and the machinery of both grips and parts of other cars were smashed. Traffic was delayed several hours, and intense excitement prevailed outside the tunnel when the fire engines, ambulances and part of wagons arrived. is the danger that Newfoundanders may seek relief from the embarrassing situation in annexation to the United States. It would be a very serious thing for Canada to have the outlet of the Guif and the Newfoundand fishing grounds in the hands of a foreign and sometimes

London, Dec. 11.-"The Daily News" announces that Job Brothers, merchants and ship-wners of Liverpool, have suspended in consequence of the crisis in Newfoundland.

At the office of Bowring & Archibald, the agents of the Rec Cross Line of steamers which run to St. John's, it was said yesterday that it was thought that the worst of the financial crisis in Newfoundland was over. The firm does a large business with St. John's and is in a position to know whereof it speaks. A telegram was received by the firm yesterday, saying that the Union Bank, the principal one in St. John's, would resume. The bank had only shut down to get together enough speeds to meet the anticipated "tun" on it. As there is little gold and silver in the grovince, it takes some time to de this. The bank has been a most successful one, and has been paying it per cent dividends to its stockholders besides adding to its reserve. It is thought that the Legislature will pass a bill providing for a monetary system modelled after that of the United States. At present the notes of private banks are the tirculating medium. The Sheriar yesterday received another attachment against the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland at St. John's for its Xil. In favor of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. It was served on the National Bank of the Republic, and it was stated that the Sheriff had not yet received a statement from the latter bank as to the amount of money it has on hand subject to the sattachments. by the firm yesterday, saying that the Union Bank,

ARRESTED IN CINCINNATI.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, OF NEW-YORK, A PRISONER ON A CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 11.-William H. Harris, o New-York, is a prisoner at the Central Station. He is wanted in New-York for grand larceny in the first degree, but what the particular allegations are is not known here. When the detectives received the warrant they found their man at a Eighth-st. boarding-house, He did not deny his Eighth-st. boarding-anise. It is identity, but said that he had no idea for what he was wanted. It is believed by the police that he is wanted for some kind of a big swindle. He hinted that he was the victim of a "job put up by New-York persons. He will be held to await the action of the New-York authorities."

TWO COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. II.-Lewis Reed, who lives at No. 36 Orchard-st., and Charles L. Hoffman, a clerk for J. R. Brown's Sons, have been arrested by John Manley, of the United States Secret Service, for making counterfelt money. They their mint at Hoffman's house, in the rear of No. 216 North Mulberry-st., where a large quantity of spurious half-dollars, quarters, nickels, £5 gold pieces and gold-plated quarters to pass for \$10 gold coins, together with a complete outfit of counter-feiting tools and plating batteries, were found.

KILLED WIFE, TWO CHILDREN AND HIMSELF Bethany, Mo., Dec. 11.-David Spragg, a farmer living eight miles north of this city, killed his wife and two children and then cut his own throat just after dinner to-day. Two other children were horribly cut, but are still alive. The crime was committed through jealousy.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Pittsburg, Dec. II.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Laws, colored, late pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church in Allegheny, has been committed to jail on a charge of false pretences preferred by an Allegheny merchant, to whom Laws, it is alleged, had given a worthless check in payment for goods. Recently Laws has been managing an Afro-American Protective Bureau of Employment.

Seely generally lost money. McFarland has known for some time who his companion was, and bragged around the Lansing that he knew KIN-CHOW REPORTED TAKEN. CABLE TRAINS IN COLLISION ALIVE BECAUSE HE WAS THIN GRESHAM'S LATEST WOES.

A DOZEN PEOPLE BADLY HURT

DISASTROUS WRECK IN A CHICAGO STREET TUNNEL.

THE GRIP ON ONE TRAIN GOT OUT OF ORDER ON A DOWN GRADE, THE BRAKES FAILED TO TRAIN AHEAD-FIRE ADDED TO

Chicago Dec 11 - Two West Side cable train: came into collision in the Washington-st, tunne wreck that has ever happened on the street-car locomotive horrors. A dozen passengers among the whose names could not be learned, on account of their hurried departure from the scene, were

Following is the list of the casualties: DEAD.

PONOEUE, John, home No. 91 Peorla-st.; legs broken, internal injuries: died at 11:30 p. m. SMITH, Morris, home No. 575 Kedzie-ave., legs broken and back injured; died at hospital several hours after

INJURED.

BARTRAM, George, home No. (D DeKalbert; face layer atel and teeth kneeked out. FREINZ, John, legs and arm broken, JOYCE, William, home No. 8 Nixon-st.; leg broken finzers crushed.

MTDONALD, James, home 508 West Polk at ; leg broken his slender figure. MCGINTY, James, home No 721 West Indiana-8t.; leg MULRONEY, William, home No 891 West Madison-st

George, home West Madison-st.; leg broker NEWMAN, Ge and hand cut REISS, Mrs., home Orden-ave.; cut by glass and wood; became demented by fright and shock ROONAN, George, home Rockwell-st.; injured internally and knee punctured; will die. VIEMAN, Mrs. Extelle, home No. 1,536 West Stateenth st.; head injured

The gripmen and conductors of both trains jumped from their posts and escaped injury. Two of the cars were such a complete wreck that it seems a miracle that some of the victims were not killed outright.

descended the sharp grade of the tunnel, going west, with nearly 250 homeward-bound West Siders, close behind a crowded Madisop-st train, made up of a grip and two traffers. found that his grip had slipped on the cable or broken, the brakes failed to work, and, in spite of sand thrown on the track, the cars rushed down with terrifying velocity toward the train sengers who were nearest the outside to jump n the clear track

The victims were penned in the two trailers of the Madison-st. train, which were shattered to splinters. Frantic screams filled the air. Fire added to the horror of the panic, and many were hurt in the desperate scramble to escape from the wrecked cars. The fire came from a stove in the first trailer, but no one was injured in that way. Doors, windows, wooden injured in that way. Doors, windows, wooden blinds and the heavy metal parts of the cars were smashed and hurled in all directions. The shattered seats crushed against the limits of the unfortunates, and the platforms of the two trailers at both ends were forced into the struggling, wounded mass of human beings. Several of the victims had to be extricated from the wreck, and Smith, who had his legs broken, was pulled over the front end of the first trailer to exame being burned by the coal

CONTROLLER ROBERTS'S RETURN.

HE IS GRATIFIED BY THE ACTION OF MESSES CHOATE, ROOT AND MARSHALL IN OPPOSING THE APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES.

Albany, Dec. 11 (Special).-Controller Roberts returned nere to-day after a four months absence. In the interval he was critically ill at Saratoga Springs. He is popular at Albany, and consequently was visited to-day by nearly all the State officials and by many of their clerks, and warmly ongratulated upon his restoration to health. Mr. Roberts interested all his friends by the statement that he learned in New-York yesterday that Joseph Choate Lithu Root and Louis Marshall, mem bers of the Constitutional Convention, had sent a brief to Governor-elect Morton, informing him that in their opinion he had no legal authority to appoint twelve additional Supreme Court Justices. This opinion was solicited by Mr. Roberts, who was much gratified by it, since the Justices' salaries would amount to \$100,000 next year, and the State treasury has already had to borrow \$1,600,000 to meet its obligations. With the State treasury deneet its obligations. With the State treasu-leted, owing to the decrease in the receipts ac indirect taxes to the amount of \$1,666,000, ach item as \$109,000 must be regarded.

A WALL-PAPER FACTORY BURNED.

THE BIRGE ESTABLISHMENT IN BUFFALO DE-STROYED WITH A LOSS OF \$500,009.

Ruffalo, Dec. II.-Pirge's wall-paper factory, covering half a square at Niagara, Maryland, and Soventh sta, was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of about \$500,000, and throwing from 50 to 700 employes out of work. The plant was valued at \$400,000, with \$500,000 insurance. There was \$120,000 worth of finished paper in the storehouse, all of which was destroyed. The factory was run ning to its utmost capacity, and the hands were

working overtime.

The fire started at the Niagara and Maryland corner at 4 o'clock, and spread through the one-story frame structure like a whirlwind. A general alarm brought a dozen engines to the scene, but, despite their efforts, the entire plant was either

despite their efforts, the entire plant was either gutted or reduced to ashes. The surrounding property was saved without damage. The Birge factory was the largest individual plant of its kind in the United States, and perhaps in the world. The Birges had persistently remained outside of the Wall-Paper Trust, and enjoyed an immense trade from coast to coast. Fourteen years ago, on December 17, the plant of the same firm, then in Perry-st., was burned and ten lives were lost.

TEN PERSONS WERE BITTEN.

THEY MAY BE SENT TO NEW-YORK OR CHICAGO TO TAKE THE PASTEUR TREATMENT.

Columbus, O., Dec. IL-The excitement at Mount Vernon about the mad dog continues. The persons bitten are Earl Davis, Edward Singer, Dr. Chase, George Brown, Mrs. Van Rhoden, Fleming Jack-son, Willie Wolfe, Columbus Mitchell, John Bunneil and James Park. A dozen other persons were attacked, but were not injured, escaping with torn

lothes. If it is concluded by the State Board of Health that the dog had rables, the city will arrange to that the dog had rables, the city will arrange to send all the persons bitten to Chicago or New-York to lake the Pasteur treatment.

Mayor Colville has issued a proclamation, ordering all dogs to be kept confined, under penalty of being killed, and has suspended an ordinance of the city prohibiting shooting within the corporate limits. The authorities of Clinton township have issued a similar proclamation.

A FREIGHT AGREEMENT REACHED.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11.-Committees of the Central Traffic Association and Western Freight As-sociation held a conference at the Hotel Cadillac this afternoon and agreed upon uniform division of rates and traffic interchange between Eastern and Western lines. The committees also agreed upon the grouping of territory, but deferred the division which shall apply to each group for a meeting to be held in Chicago.

TRAIN AND THE PLATFORM.

WITH PRESENCE OF MIND HE GRASPS THE RAIL-ING. LETS THE CARS PASS, IS PULLED UP, AND FALLS UNCONSCIOUS -ONLY SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Archibald St. Clair, a machinist, thirty years old, of No. 157 Sands-st., Brooklyn, who had been drinking, was jammed in between a car and the platform and rolled along for six feet at the uptown Sixth-ave. "L" station at Franklin-st. about 1 o'clock this morning. He escaped with his life owing to his slender figure.

At the hour named, St. Clair, who was riding on a train, got off at Franklin-st. After the gate was closed he turned around and tried to get on the train again at the front end of the

last car, from which he had alighted.

Words passed between him and the guard, who refused to open the gate, having rung the hell to start the train. The ticket chopper. McGann, says that St. Clair stepped on the edge of the car platform, and grasped the closed gate, the train starting about the same time. His body brushed against the platform fall between the car and station platform.

With great presence of mind, St. Clair, whose stanchion of the iron guardrail and has been broken from the gate, seized suntil the car had been broken from the gate, seized with the car had been broken guardrail. slightly hurt by flying glass and splintered wood.

until the car had passed.

McGann and A. Castellano, the ticket agent, rushed to his assistance and pulled him up on the platform, when he became unconscious.

Policeman Horner summoned an ambulance, which took St. Clair to Hudson Street Hospital.

where it was found he had received contusions of the back and thigh. The hospital surgeons say that he was not The hospital surgeons say that he was not seriously injured, and that he owed his life to

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN BETRAYED TO THE POLICE BY HIS SWEETHEART.

Police Captain Ennis, of the Sixth Precinct, Willlamsburg, and Detective Baker last night arrested John Kaeller, a brass finisher, twenty-four years old, of No. 1,063 Halsey-st., for the murder of Otto Slimbach on the afternoon of October 11. was taken in custody at Lorimer and Maujer sts. while talking with some friends. He at once down when accused of the murder, and told the police that he had inflicted the fatal wounds in selflefence. The murder occurred at Leonard and Boo um sts., and was witnessed by nbach died in St. Catharine's Hospital a ours after his admission, and before his death deurs after his admission, and before his death de-ried to the police that he did not know the nam-his assailant. The murdered man was a pedie I a notorious character. He was twice married I owing to his brutality his first wife committee cide. The day he met his death he had a few-urs before hally besten his second wife, and lef-urs before hally besten his second wife, and lef-house in an intoxicated condition, looking for re-trouble. Kaelier says he never knew Simbact ore the day of the murder. He met him a grun and Leonard sits, and bumped into him identally, when Simbach turned upon him and thim. The police accomplished Kaelier's arress the aid of a woman whose name they refuse to like. The woman who betrayed him is believed in who betrayed him is believe

NEW-ORLEANS SCREWMEN ENJOINED.

PORBIDDEN BY JUDGE PARDEE TO MOLEST NEGRO

LABORERS ON COTTON VESSELS. New-Orleans, Dec. 11. Judge Pardee, of the inited States Circuit Court, yesterday granted he injunction asked for by the West Indian and Pacific Steamship Company against the Screwmen's Association, a labor organization, which largely controls the loading of cotton vessels. The abor troubles began here in October, when the white workingmen refused to let the negroes work, attacked them and shot some of them. Mr. Saunhip Company, appealed to the city and State, but

A suit was then filed in the United States Court, king for an injunction against the screwmen, chibiting them from interfering with the negroes work on the steamships, on the ground that it terfered with interstate commerce. The case

FATHER DUCEY ON HAND AGAIN.

PRESENT AT THE SESSION OF THE LEXOW COMMITTEE-TALK ABOUT A LETTER FROM MONSIGNOR SATULLA.

The appearance of Father Ducey in his accustome sent at yesterday's session of the Lexow Committee was calculated to make fresh talk among the Caththe priests and laymen in the city, since it was known that he had been in consultation with Mon signor Satelli, the Apostolic Delegate, on Sunday and also had received a third letter from Archbisho; Corrigan. When he was asked about a possible un-derstanding with the Apostolic Delegate regarding derstanding with the Appendix December 2 at a tendance at the investigation of the Police Department. Father Ducey would give no decided answer, nor would be disclose the nature of the third letter which he had received from the Archbishop.

One of Father Ducey's close friends said last even-ing that the latest letter from the Archbishop was erely a fatherly epistle, warning him to b cumspect in his conduct as a priest. There had been no understanding with Monsignor Satoll, Father Ducey's friend said, but Father Ducey, after consulting with Dr. Burtsell at Rondout on Monday, had written a long letter to the Apostolle Delegate, giving a full explanation of the differences which had arbsen on account of Father Ducey's participation in the Lexon Committee's work, and that a reply from the Pope's representative might be expected to set at rest all doubts as to the rishs of the priest in such a case.

Father Ducey's attention was called last night to a published dispatch purporting to come from Paris. The dispatch said that Father Ducey was in bad reoute at the Vatican.

"It is easy to conceive where trash of that kind orisimates," said he. "I have no doubt that that dispatch was concoted on this side of the Atlantic, I shall make a reply to it in the course of a day or two."

LABOR DELEGATES TAKE A HOLIDAY. Denver, Dec. 11.-Delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor cast aside the duties of the convention today and went off for a holiday. At the invitation of the Denver Trades Assembly the visitors enjoyed trip over the Loop. The train which conveyed the carty over one of the most pleturesque routes on the oled by 200 persons. John Burns made the trip it the engine cab. The Loop itself brought forth an expression of opinion most complimentary to the skill of American engineering Arriving at the Plume, the party dined and later inspected several of the talnes in that neighborhood. Mr. Burns shook hands with and talked to a large group of silver miners. The party returned at a late hour, fetigued but delighted with the closer view of the snowclad mountains.

Salvation Army, left here for Colorado Springs this afternoon. The high altitude and the strain of speaking three or four times a day have told on him, and he was barely able to carry out last nights programme at the Collseum. It is thought he will be compelled to abandon his West-ern tour.

NO AGREEMENT ON THE TINPLETE SCALE. Pittsburg. Dec. II.-The conference Letween the Timplate Manufacturers' Association and the gamated Association on the tinplate scale adjourned nally to-day without reaching an agreement Neither side would offer a compremise. John Jarrett, of the Manufacturers' Association, says that five plants are operating with non-union forces, and that three others will resume work at the reduced wages in a few days.

"RILL" COOK RESOLVED TO "DIE GAME." Muskogee, I. T., Dec. E.-Jackson Barnett, a Uchee Indian, arrived in Muskogee this evening and reported to Marshai McAlester that he had seen "Bill" Cook and "Cherokee Bill" this morning with eleven men and one woman, thirty-five miles from Muskogee, headed for the bottom near Blackstone, the scene of the robbery, "Jim" French has offered to surrender if the court will agree to sentence him to not more than five years. "Bil" Cook asked the Government to accept a like proposition three weeks ago. It was refused, and "Bill" says he is now determined to "die game."

A MAN FALLS BETWEEN AN ELEVATED ENGLAND DOES NOT VIEW NICARAGUAN COMPLICATIONS AS HE DOES.

THEREFORE HE PROCEEDS TO GIVE OUT MIN

CLEVELAND ALSO FAR FROM FRANK IN DEALING WITH THE BLUE-

FIELDS QUESTION-THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 11 .- President Cleveland was neither frank nor fair in his treatment of the Nicaraguan situation in his recent message to ongress. On the contrary, he held back in-This suppressed intelligence relates to the present attitude of England toward the United States the last ten days the President has been aware of the fact that Great Britain is looking out for her individual interests in the Strip, and that she has declared through Ambassador Bayard that for the present, at least, she will not recognize Nicaraguan National control in the reservation, nor in any manner give up the treaty rights which she claims to have there. Yet no reference is made in the President's message to this serious complication, although the intelli-

gence was received from London two days before

the document was completed, and four days be-

fore its presentation to Congress. The President says nothing in his message-with espect to recent occurrences in Nicaragua, but ontents himself with mention of what took place months ago. In an indirect way he tells Congress that this country has formally recognized the sovereignity of Nicaragua in the Mosquite Reservation, when he says: "We cannot challenge the rightful authority of that Republic ver an important part of her domain." But he does not say, as he could and should have done, that the Administration has reason for being much concerned on account of England's present attitude on the same issue. So far as Congress is informed there is no controversy between this country and Great Britain relative to control at Bluefields whereas, as a matter of fact, this is perhaps the most serious inter national question now pending between the United States and other nations.

the press of the country published news to the effect that Mr. Gosling, England's Minister to Central America, had informed Nicaragua that Great Britain had refused to recognize her soveraignity in the Mosquito Strip. It was then generally assumed that Mr. Gosling spoke authoritatively, but the State Department attempted to create an impression to the contrary. Nicaragua accepted the statement as official, at any rate, and directed her Minister to this country, Mr. Guaman, to inform Secretary Gresham of Mr. Gesling's statement.

It will be remembered that only a few days ago

Mr. Guzman's notice came like a thunderbolt upon the State Department. Mr. Gosling's declaration was wholly unexpected. In fact, Secreishness that governs Great Britain's international nolley, had counted on England's approval of this country's recognition of National control in the Mosquito Reservation, and the announcement on her part of a similar policy. That is to say, Mr. Gresham apparently counted upon the renunciation by Great Britain of treaty rights in Nicaragua, which she had claimed and contended for for many years. The declaration of Mr. Gosling created consternation and confusion at the State Department. Conditions, not theories, had to be

In his embarrassment, Mr. Gresham resorted to deception. Immediately after receiving Minister Guzman's information, he drove out to Woodley and had a long conference with the President on the situation. Upon his return to the State De partment, he caused the impression, if not the no trustworthiness in the rumors from Nicaragua, reported by Minister Guzman, and that the United States and England were in accord in the policy of recognizing Nicaraguan supremacy in the Mosquito Reservation. It was intimated that it was to the interest of this country to concede such jurisdiction to Nicaragua, and that Great Britain, disgusted with her experience at Bluefields, desired release from conditions which were both annoying and profitless to herself, and prospectively embarrassing as an international com-plication. There was no intention on the part of this Government to call England to account, as that country's position was well known and thor-oughly satisfactory to the Administration. Re-ports to the effect that the fleet in Central Amerian waters was immediately to be augmented were unfounded, and stories that vigorous diplowere unfounded, and stories that vigorous diplo-macy would be resorted to were equally untrust-worthy. Mr. Bayard would be instructed to in-quire into the matter, but no apprehension as to the situation was felt. This and much more of the same tenor in the way of discrediting the expres-sions of Mr. Gosling and belittling the incident

same tenor in the way of discrediting the expressions of Mr. Gosing and belittling the incident were given out at the State Department. The newspapers had been sensational and absurd, and there was no necessity for alarm or any form of serfous concern, according to Secretary Gresham and his advisers.

The facts which have now come to light show conclusively that Mr. Goseng was well informed when he said that England would not recognize Nicaraguan sovereignty in the Mosquito country. The first news at the State Department of England's position came from Minister Guzman, and not from Ambassador Bavard, as would have been the case if the American representative at London had been on the alert. As stated, the intelligence reached Secretary Gresham shortly before his hasty visit to Woodley, to confer with the President President Cleveland did not direct Secretary Gresham to return to Washingbefore his hasty visit to wooday, consequently the President. President Cleveland did not direct Secretary Gresham to return to Washington and give out misleading reports to the press as to the facts. The President knew that the situation was serious, and his instructions related to the tenor of dispatches to be sent to Mr. Bayard, and not to statements to be given to the

As promptly as possible after his return to the As promptly as possible after his return to the State Department the Secretary committed to cipher lastructions to Mr. Bayard immediately and ascertain if the reported declarations of Mr. Gosling were founded to consuit Lord Kimberley, and ascertain if the reported of American engineering. Arriving at the fill of American engineering. Arriving at the following the following the fill of American engineering. Arriving at the following the following the following the following the fill of American engineering. Arriving at the following the following the following the following the following the following the fill of American engineering. Arriving at the following t and that it was expected that England would adopt a similar policy. Upon what grounds Mr. Gresham based this expectation cannot be learned. Sentiment would seem to be the only legitimate reason for such a hope, in view of the well-known contention of England as to her rights in the reservation.

How Mr. Bayard received the message, or what course he pursued in getting his information, is not a matter of record. His answer was brief, but to the point. It says that the announcement of

not a matter of reco. This is the announcement of England's attitude toward Nicaragua, as conveyed by Minister Guzman to the State Department, is founded on fact. England does not, and weved by Minister Guzman to the state Department, is founded on fact. England does not, and for the present, at least, will not, recognize Nicaraguan supremacy in the Mosquito Strip. On the contrary, Great Britain claims certain rights of jurisdiction in that territory, which have been guaranteed by the decision of Emperor Francis Joseph, an arbitrator mutually agreed upon by Nicaragua and Great Britain years ago. England cannot now, in justice to her own interests, give up these claimed rights, Lord Kimberley has informed Mr. Bayard. Lord Kimberley does not say that England will never concede Nicaraguan supremacy in the Mosquito Strip, but he is firm in his position relative to the present time. Presumably, the distinguished Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs wishes to create the impression that, on some remote date, England may modify her attitude to the extent of withdrawing altogether from any control of Nicaragu... affairs, but he says firmly that his country will not do so now.

Mr. Bayard has also advised the State Depart-